

SPORTS



In the photo: a scene from the All-Union Air Force Academy game. Photo by Andrei Kryuzev

NO ONE WAS SPARED A DEFEAT

At the national top division judo championships, the top eight has been determined, and they will now clash for the title. That the games were very tense is evidenced by the fact that none of the teams managed to travel the preliminary part of the championship without defeat.

Close to this goal were many-time national champions,

the Yuri Gagarin Air Force Academy team from the Moscow Region. But in their last match with last year's silver medalists — Moscow FIF they were beaten 10-12. Still they are now at the top of the eight finalists with 31 points. Their main rivals Moscow SPS and Lokomotiv have 25 points each, while Kiev Aviator and FIF have 24 points each.

IN SHORT ABOUT THE 'SUPER CUP'

In July 5 and 6, 1983 national football champions Okepr from Omsk and 1983 national cup holders Omsk Shkhiyev will clash for the Cup of the Soosan Institute way back in 1977 by the "Komsomolskaya Pravda" newspaper.

It was dubbed "Super Cup" in 1977 when it was won by Moscow Dynamo who beat national champions Kiev Oynama 1-0 (at that time only one match was played). The cup was held for the second time four years later in 1981. In the final national champions Oynama Kiev beat Shkhiyev on penalties.

The third final will be played after a three-year interval. To date this is the only "Super Cup" to be contested in this country.

WOMEN CALLED ON TATAMII

A national women's judo contest is to be held late this year. Judo is popular among women in over 70 nations. European championships have been held since 1975 and a third world championship is scheduled soon.

About two months ago judo was formal recognition among women, too. Many women applied to attend a group set up at the Moscow Physical Training Institute.

Recently our women made their debut in modern pentathlon, biathlon and various athletic events—today it's judo. What, one wonders, will be next?

Sambo founders win

The world sambo championship has ended in Madrid with the USSR—sambo founders—winning eight of the ten first places. Viktor Astakhov (under 57 kg), Yagveny Yestin (under 82 kg), and Vladimir Sobodnyy (over 100 kg) won their third such title to date.

Incidentally, the European championship which recently ended in Spain also brought the USSR eight gold awards.

Taking part in the 8th world championship were Bulgaria, Holland, Spain, Italy, Mongolia, the USA, France, Japan, and, for the first time, Mexico.

All top gymnasts are expected to compete this time. This will be Natalya Yurchenko's first competition, after an absence of over a half year. Natalya suffered a serious injury on the first apparatus in the individual events at the world championship in Budapest at which she won the overall world title and has only just recovered.

We will also see for the first time world overall titleholder Bilozarchev who trained under his own programme for the



Moscow champion Olga Gubarenko in action. Photo by Sergey Prokhorov

AVRORA WATER SKIERS UP TO THE MARK

The Moscow water skiing cup was held at Krylatskoye. For the second time running the prizes went to the Aurora team, at the Moscow city council for physical culture and sport, who won the Moscow championship a week ago.

Master of Sport International Class Alexander Mistryukov, from Aviora, and his teammate Olga Gubarenko won the overall title in the slalom, figure skating and the jumps.

Olga Gubarenko is in her third year at the Physical Culture Institute. She is a Master of Sport International Class.

member of the national team and has competed in world European championships. She took water skiing 11 years ago.

The cup represented a first rehearsal for our team ahead of the national cup to be held in a week's time in Delft and for our meet, in July, at the Krylatskoye sailing canal with sportsmen from Sweden and Finland, said Olga Gubarenko. Today's was a good moral support, said her coach, Vladimir Sobodnyy.

Volery PROBOZHENKO

Gymnastics: who will win the cups?

On June 25-29, the Lenin Central Stadium Palace of Sport will be hosting the 29th national gymnastics cup.

The honour of having won the cup the greatest number of times — five each — an unequalled achievement in cup history, goes to the outstanding gymnasts Lyudmila Turtsheva and Boris Shakhlin. Last year the winners were Yelena Shushunova and Alexander Pogorelov.

All top gymnasts are expected to compete this time. This will be Natalya Yurchenko's first competition, after an absence of over a half year. Natalya suffered a serious injury on the first apparatus in the individual events at the world championship in Budapest at which she won the overall world title and has only just recovered.

We will also see for the first time world overall titleholder Bilozarchev who trained under his own programme for the

Olympics. But his place was those of all would-be world champions. They were held by the Reagan administration's discriminatory measures against athletes from socialist countries.

A very interesting event is expected in the individual event. Today among Soviet gymnasts there are many talented and ambitious athletes capable of easily holding their own against the most formidable opponents. This is what gives a special colour to the cup.

Apart from the 29th national gymnastics cup, the national championship in separate apparatuses will also be held at the stadium.

Foreign gymnasts have reminded that the appearance of socialist countries will be a big tournament in itself. In the second half of August, to which gymnasts and judges from all countries are invited.

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SOVIET-FRENCH SUMMIT IN MOSCOW

At the talks in Moscow between Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko and French President Francois Mitterrand cardinal issues of the present world situation and Soviet-French relations were discussed.

Here are some of the Soviet leader's assessments:

• At the present crucial stage in international development the peoples expect an active contribution from the Soviet Union and France towards averting the military threat.

• Interaction between the Soviet Union and France had a mutually beneficial effect on the international situation at the time when détente was coming to its own. Conversely, when Soviet-French relations are at a low ebb this is harmful to both of our nations and the world situation in general.

• We are opposed to a nuclear arms race either with America or even more so with France. We support mutual and far-reaching reductions in such arms, and I stress the word mutual.



Konstantin Chernenko and Francois Mitterrand at their meeting in the Kremlin.

But unfortunately, the USA is still reluctant to agree on this point.

• The Soviet Union is ready for honest and sensible compromise. But it would be totally erroneous to think that power tactics could yield concessions from us.

The French side's attention at the talks was drawn to the pro-

posal that, with the aim of averting nuclear war, relations between nuclear powers be guided by certain mutually agreed compulsory norms, such as: renunciation of nuclear weapons, the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and to prevent their spread in any form, encouragement of the creation of nuclear-free zones.

INDIAN MPs IN THE SOVIET UNION

The Soviet Union is hosting a delegation of Indian parliamentarians led by Bal Ram Jha, Speaker of the House of the People in the Lok Sabha.

In Moscow, the delegation visited the USSR Supreme Soviet where they talked with Lev Tolstunov, Chairman of the House of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The Indian MPs later left the Soviet capital for a tour of the Soviet Union. From Uzbekistan, where they were given a warm welcome they went on to Leningrad.



FACTS AND EVENTS

• The United States has decided to give Israel a new loan system. The President will allow the Israeli to use the money to purchase arms and other military equipment.

with the developing countries introduced by the West, particularly the United States, has been levelled by Carlos Vicens, director of Brazil's foreign trade department. He reports that this year Brazil stands to lose 150 million dollars from the tough restrictions introduced by the American administration on steel alone.

FRANCOIS MITTERRAND: France is grateful to the Soviet people

At a ceremony in the Kremlin, President of the French Republic Francois Mitterrand awarded the Légion d'Honneur to Soviet war veterans of the Normandie-Niemen Air Force regiment — Air Force Lieutenant-General Mikhail, and colonels V. Barsukov, I. Zamiatina, R. Ryzhov and N. Filippov.

Francois Mitterrand stressed it was a great honour for him to award French orders to Soviet people. By this he conveyed, I want to emphasize the significance of your service to your Motherland and your contribution to strengthening relations between the Russian Republic and the Soviet Union.

GARRI KASPAROV'S FORECAST FOR 'MATCH OF THE CENTURY'

I am sure that this match will give much pleasure to all chess lovers. Soviet Grandmaster Garry Kasparov, who is soon to challenge the world title, told MNI before flying to London. He will be on the Soviet chess side to compete in what the press describes as the second "match of the century". The USSR will take on a team of the world's top players in the match, which will be held in London, from June 24 till June 30 in the first such

match. In 1970 it was Belgrade, the USSR prevailed 20.5-19.5. Sport always remains sport, said Garry, and chess fans are obviously hungry for forecasts. My guess is that the match will be hard-fought since both teams are strong. As for our opponents, the world team is very well balanced, which is important in such a critical match. I will personally take on Jan Timman of Holland. Our previous four

(Continued on page 8)



Soviet chess players (left to right), Anatoly Karpov, Lev Polugayevsky, Garry Kasparov and Mikhail Tal before their departure for London. Photo by Boris Kaufman and Andrei Kryuzev

Krasnovodskaya thermal power station is increasing power rating

At the Krasnovodskaya thermal power station in the Central Asian Republic of Turkmenia, the eleventh power unit has been put under commercial load. The 210-thousand kilowatt power unit is more powerful than the rest of the generating capacities at the station.

The need for commissioning an additional power unit has arisen in view of the increased requirement for energy in the region where energy consuming industries like extraction and refining of oil are developing at a rapid pace, and in the future this added electricity will go to the farms which are to be set up along the Karakum Canal has been dug right through towards the shore of the Caspian Sea.

Simultaneously with assembling the eleventh power unit, the builders have prepared a plan for the construction of the twelfth block whose commissioning at the end of this year will increase the power rating of the project to 590 thousand kilowatts.

The power engineering is a rapidly developing branch of the Turkmenian economy. From a consumer of electricity, Turkmenia has turned into a supplier which leads its power into the United Power Grid for Central Asia. By the end of the present five-year plan period to 1985, it is planned to increase 1.8 times the production of electricity in Turkmenia.

Photo by Boris Kaufman and Andrei Kryuzev

ILL EFFECTS OF THE DEPLOYMENT OF AMERICAN EUROMISSILES

Stockholm. The deployment of the new American medium-range nuclear missiles in several West European countries has led to an escalation of tension in Europe.

This move by the USA and NATO has frustrated the nuclear arms talks of Goevo and forced the Soviet Union to take reciprocal measures. Such is one of the main conclusions reached by the "Yearbook of World Armaments and Disarmament" published by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute.

Analysing the new US nuclear programme the authors of the study point out that the Pentagon is also planning to deploy nuclear missiles on land, sea, air and in space. Soviet concern over the British and French nuclear forces appears quite logical and legitimate against this background.

In praising the Soviet pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the authors stress the need to lower the level of dangerous military confrontation in Europe and reduce the danger of a nuclear flare-up.

Lawlessness of Israeli occupiers

New York. The illegal Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip has eroded the social and economic mode of life of the local Palestinian population, says a report prepared by a special UN committee investigating Israeli violations of human rights in the occupied Arab territories. The military authority, the document points out, is eroding the settlers and use them to put down nationalist activity by the Palestinian Arabs.

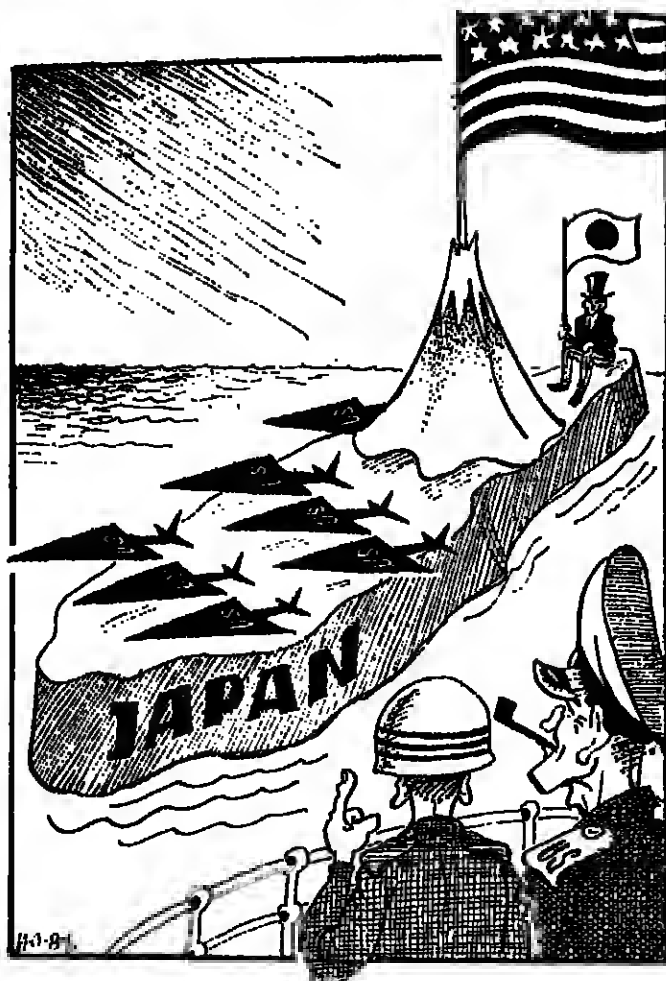
The report, which is to be submitted to the 29th session of the UN General Assembly, cites numerous lawless actions perpetrated by Tel Aviv in the

occupied lands. Thus, after their occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip the invaders have knocked down 1,316 houses belonging to Arabs who attended anti-Israeli demonstrations. They have confiscated some 60 per cent of Arab lands where they are illegally building paramilitary settlements. The report sounds concern over the fact that in the next few years Tel Aviv is planning to increase the number of Israeli settlers in the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip to 100,000 and to 190,000 by 2010.

USA BLAMED FOR WORLD TENSION

Mexico City. Five left political parties and organizations in Mexico have condemned the militaristic foreign policy pursued by the USA. At a recent press conference here leaders of the above parties and organizations,

which include the United Socialist Party, stressed that Washington's present policy aims at further boosting nuclear arms, securing global military superiority and at escalating world tension.



This is our unsinkable aircraft carrier. Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

'Green light' to West German revanchists

Paris. At a West European Union assembly session held here and attended by parliamentarians from seven EEC nations—France, West Germany, Britain, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg—support was given to increases in armaments and to strengthening cooperation between the Union and NATO.

On France's suggestion it was decided to lift the last remaining

restrictions preventing West Germany from producing conventional armaments, thus giving the "green light" to the revanchist sentiment of military-political circles in West Germany, which now has the right to produce large-range missiles, strategic bombers, warships, submarines of all classes, as well as anti-aircraft missiles.

HABASH ON SOVIET STAND

Damascus. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries are loyal supporters of the cause of the people of Lebanon and faithful friends and allies of the forces of peace, national liberation and progress in the world over. This was said by George Habash, the noted member of the Palestinian Resistance Movement and General Secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine in a radio interview with the Lebanese "al-Akhbar" weekly.

The Arab peoples, he stressed, highly appreciate the moral and material support given by the Soviet Union to Palestine revolution, the Lebanese national liberation forces and to Syria. He was thankful to the internationalist stand of the USSR, that the Arab patriots were able to see the dangerous conspiracy of imperialism, Zionism and reaction which began after the invasion of Lebanon in 1982. He was likewise able to identify the designs of Washington and Tel Aviv to eliminate the Palestinian problem, put down the Lebanese national liberation forces and weaken Syria. The support of the Arab League, the Arab League agreement of May 17, 1983, represented a victory for all the Arab peoples, Habash stressed.

WARNING TO THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION

Washington. A special session of the permanent committee of the Organization of American States was held here to mark the inauguration of the new secretary-general of the regional organization, Carlos Clemente Domestica. Secretary of State George Shultz recently visited the Organization of American States.

The current situation in the Americas, requires thorough and meticulous analysis of the present state of international relations. He opposed the use of armed force to solving problems, stressing the need for a peaceful approach and for once in dealing with each other and for tolerance of differing differences.

Local observers have interpreted this statement as a warning to the US administration, whose aggressive policy in the Americas has been sharply escalated since the region and which shows a partial disregard for the Organization by openly ignoring a charter and principles.

TERROR IN GUATEMALA

Mexico City. Sharp condemnation of the repression of the Guatemalan Government was expressed by the president of the Association of Guatemalan Bishops, who released a statement in which he stated that the Guatemalan Government is guilty of human rights violations and that it has been the cause of a long time of suffering and death.

According to economists, all the sums pumped out of them by Western banks and corporations are taken into account, the developing countries have already paid the greater part of their debt. Nevertheless, this debt is growing because of the currency and financial policy pursued by world capital, and international financial institutions controlled by the West.

The socialist countries believe that an end must be put to such policies. For their part they are ready to make an additional contribution towards promoting the socio-economic development of the newly free countries. In this connection they appealed again to NATO countries with the proposal that concrete talks on the reduction of the military expenditure of the two blocs be started so that the funds thus saved can be used for the purposes of such development.

FACTS and EVENTS

Over the past 4 years the US Central Intelligence Agency spent about 73 million dollars on the war against Nicaragua. At the CIA's army of mercenaries, by means of which Washington intends to overthrow the Sandinist government. It now numbers about 12,000 people.

Unemployment in Britain is the gravest problem now faced by the government in its home policy. It embraces more than 3 million people, i.e., 12.9 per cent of the country's manpower.

Despite the statements of the leaders of the racist regime broadly advertised by the Western press, about their alleged complete withdrawal from the Angolan territory, the troops of South Africa continue to occupy a considerable district in Cuanaville.

The oil-Japanese council of organizations of the oil companies demanded that American Tomahawk cruise missiles be prevented from appearing on the country's territory. In the appeal which its



Police in South Africa used tear gas and electric shock truncheons to disperse a mass demonstration staged by Africans in Soweto. Hundreds of people had taken to the streets of this township near Johannesburg in memory of the African schoolchildren who were massacred by the racists eight years ago. A motorcade of "law and order men" drove straight into the columns of demonstrators, beating the Africans with great cruelty.

delegation headed over to the Prime Minister and to all political parties of Japan. It is stressed that every effort is to be made to prevent the repetition of the tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

UNENVIABLE FATE OF HUMAN RIGHTS FIGHTERS IN AMERICA

New York. Americans are becoming ever more anxious and disillusioned about the future of their country. The struggle against lawlessness in the USA. The American authorities are getting ready to take short steps of repression, put down the freedom of expression, which is taking an active part in the nationwide campaign for the release of the numerous civil rights activists.

We are very worried for his life, she added. Pellet's fate is a typical example of the way Americans are treated to cruel persecution for political motives. Those who fight for human rights against tyranny and lawlessness; the predatory policy of government and monopolies, are harassed and jailed by the authorities. Never before have we witnessed such a horrible situation in this area, she stressed.

SEEKING VIETNAMESE VOLUNTEERS HOME

Phnom Penh. The people of the Kampuchean province of Battambang, Pursat and other provinces have given a dignified send-off to units of Vietnamese volunteers returning home after the fulfillment of their international duty.

Speakers at mass meetings expressed their cordial gratitude to their Vietnamese brothers for their tremendous efforts and sacrifices in the fight for the overthrow of the Pol Pot genocidal regime, defence of the revolutionary gains, and restoration of the war-ravaged economy.

The present pull-out of troops is the third such to date, and will involve three brigades and regiments, as well as several separate battalions. The withdrawal is eloquent proof of the strength of people's power in Kampuchea, of the consolidation of the people's armed forces and helps reinforce the trend towards a constructive dialogue between the Vietnamese countries and the ASEAN states.

USA: LIST OF GOVERNMENT OFFENDERS GROWS

Washington. One hundred persons administration officials have been found responsible of law and sometimes blatantly illegal actions, according to a new report published here by the House Civil Service Subcommittee on the US Congress on the affairs of government.

It gives a detailed list of ethical persons who, at one time or another, have been guilty of non-ethical behavior, including direct violations of the law and abuses of power.

Involved in Reagan's, a major political scandal, which will be the theft of confidential documents from the Carter administration during the 1980 election campaign.

Characteristic of all the above officials is their open disregard for the law which they consider as an obstacle blocking the way to personal enrichment, says P. Schroeder, Chairman of the House Civil Service Subcommittee. In her commentary to the report, she recalled that in a Subcommittee report released a year ago, there were 53 names in the first list of top-ranking legal offenders. In other words, the list is growing from one month to the next.

GLOOMY FORECAST

Paris. Unemployment will reach the most acute problem of the Western world in 1985 and will affect 12.5 per cent of the working population, stresses a report published here by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

According to expert estimates, in the next year and a half industrial production will grow by 1.5 per cent, while the capitalist world will

decline. America's mammoth foreign trade deficit, which is expected to reach \$6,000 million this year, will go up to \$10,000 million next year. The Western world is actually increasing this vast deficit. D. Henderson, chief of one of the Organization's departments, told a press conference. This situation, he stressed, is unbreakable.

Science and technology

TERMITES HELP GEOLOGISTS

In Zimbabwe specialists have used termites to help search for minerals. Termites are known to build their "houses" from soil taken from rather deep underground. By analysing the chemical composition of this construction material, geologists are able to evaluate the opportunities for mineral extraction in a given region. Such surveying was proved to be very effective.

RADIO ANTENNA IN WINDSCREEN

A radio antenna, installed on a car, is often a source of many troubles at high speeds. Therefore, engineers from the GDR have suggested that the car radio antenna be placed inside the windscreen with a port provided to connect a radio.

COMPUTER-PROOFREADER

A New York research centre has announced that they have invented a proofreading computer capable of checking grammar, and content. It can process texts in English and other languages.

GIGANTIC SHIP

The Norwegian shipowner Knut Kloster, intends to start building one of the world's largest passenger liners which will displace 25,000 tonnes, France-Press reports.

According to preliminary estimates, the implementation of this project will cost 500 million dollars.

OF INTEREST

Invaluable aid for wayward husbands

Wayward husbands who need an offer will find the compact computer cassettes marketed by some Japanese firms of invaluable assistance. They contain 14 different recordings. If you switch on the "bargain business trip" programme, when talking to your wife on the telephone, she will hear the noise of a railway station, a voice announcing the departure and arrival of trains, shouts of porters, etc. The inventors say they were motivated by the very best intentions, i.e., by their wish to save a marriage.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

POLISH PEOPLE GO TO THE POLLS

Elections to the local government bodies took place in Poland. More than 110,000 deputies were elected to 2,455 people's councils up to the village level inclusive, with PRAVDA special correspondents B. Averchenko and O. Losko. The results of elections show the broad support by the Polish people of candidates nominated by the Polish United Workers' Party and its allies — the United Peasants and Democratic Parties, other voluntary organizations making up the Patriotic Movement of National Revival.

Most Polish working people resolutely opposed the provocative, destructive actions and irresponsibility, wrote the authors. They came out in favour of order, of assurance in the future, of honest work, the country's prosperous future and socialism.

The participation of the population in the elections, their results, stresses the newspapers, marked the hopes of the Western imperialist circles that these elections will become a sort of "slumbering stone", a stage of confrontation between the people and the government.

PEACE FOR ASIA REAGAN-STYLE

V. Koudryavtsev, IZVESTIA political analyst, exposes the Reagan thesis that the increasing US military presence is necessary for the preservation of peace in the region.

Asian peoples know very well from their own history what war is "peace". Reagan is an uttering about, writes the author. In Western Europe the USA is not very much inclined to reckon with the interests of its allies. In Asian politics it has passed all bounds. This is confirmed by historical facts. The USA dropped the first atomic bomb on Japan, in Asia country. Then came the war against the Korean people, the Vietnam aggression against the Vietnamese, Laos and Kampuchea peoples who are suffering up to this day from the consequences of the inhuman methods of warfare by American "imperialists". Vietnam, which suffered so much from the US intervention, is also an Asian country. Finally, the countries of the Persian Gulf live under the constant threat of US aggression which may erupt any minute. One can hardly say that the fate of other Asian countries when Washington wants to "land with tanks" is more enviable.

TWO SYSTEMS — TWO RESULTS

The work done by CMEA significantly shows the basic advantage of socialism as opposed to capitalism, says Camille de Senneville, E. Sletten, analysing the outcome of the CMEA economic summit in KHASNAYA ZVEZDA for instance, the average annual national income growth rates of CMEA partners in 1981-1983 amounted to 6.7 per cent and only to 3.8 per cent in developed capitalist countries, and to 8.3 and 4.2 per cent respectively in terms of industrial output. In 1983, compared with 1982, national income in CMEA nations rose by 3.7 per cent and industrial output by 4.3 per cent. At the same time the gross national product of EEC countries declined at its critically low level of 1982.

The consistent growth of people's well-being in socialist countries and the development of science, education, culture, health care and social benefits are testimony of the advantages of socialism, the author points out. This is sharp contrast with the inflation, unemployment, rising prices and other ills of capitalism and its inability to rid itself of deep economic crises and acute socio-political upheavals.

The CMEA European nations deem it their international duty to give all-out assistance to Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia to help them meet critical torments in their social development.

THE BITTER FATE OF QUNEITRA

Formerly the population of Quneitra city was 25,000 and of the whole Quneitra province — 100,000. It covered an area of 1,800 square kilometres. Today two-thirds of its territory is occupied by Israeli invaders.

This is stated in a report by SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondent G. Musuliyev, on a visit to Syria, about his trip to the Golan Heights.

The bitter fate of Quneitra resembles in many respects the tragic lot of Khayin in Byelorussia, Lidice in Czechoslovakia and Qandariya in France. Having launched an aggression against Egypt, Syria and Jordan in June 1967, the Israeli troops seized the Golan Heights. The city was through the dark years of occupation for seven years. After the 1973 October war when the Arabs dispelled the myth about the "invincibility" of the Israeli army, the interventionists were forced to leave a part of Golan Heights, including Quneitra. But when the Syrian units entered the city they could not find a single undamaged house, a single inhabitant. More than ten years have passed since then but destroyed Quneitra remains a symbol of crimes perpetrated by the Zionist occupiers, a vivid accusation of their American patrons.

Tooth for a tooth

This is literally the sentence passed on an emergency trial in the city of Omdurman in Sudan under a recently promulgated law.

Two people attacked Badraddin Sakh on a dark night not far from Omdurman. While one held him down, the other hit him with a stone and broke his teeth. At the trial, the plaintiff refused to forgive the offenders. On his insistence, the court sentenced S. M. Chul and A. Khomti to having their teeth removed. In the same way as Sakh's had been happened out, "The Ethiopian Herald" newspaper reports.

Tortoise on wheels

The Windsor tortoise, weighing 80 kilos, brought to the London Zoo in 1972 from the Seychelles, had difficulty in moving due to increasing rheumatism of her limbs. Vets long scratched their heads over the best method of treatment and eventually decided to place her on wheels. A support on four wheels, fastened to the bottom of her belly brought the tortoise back to life. According to the local press, she is now in her prime, moves about freely and has even gained ten kilos in weight.

VIEWPOINT

Yuri KURITSYN

COOPERATION WITH THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: TWO APPROACHES, TWO POLICIES

Both the summit meeting of the ten socialist countries — members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) held in Moscow, as well as the London meeting of the heads of seven major capitalist states, held a few days earlier, discussed problems of economic development strategy, including cooperation with the developing countries.

But this is, perhaps, the only similarity between the two meetings because once again the approaches of both groups of countries to the same problem proved to be diametrically opposed.

The London meeting clearly showed that the capitalist world has no intention of effecting any change in its unequal, plunderous trade and economic relations with Asian, African and Latin American countries, relations which to fact took shape in the colonial past. Moreover, immediately after the meeting statements were made by leading US circles about the intention of making fuller use of these relations to achieve political goals in order to tie the developing countries

more tightly to Washington's global plans.

The participants in the Moscow meeting showed different approach to the problem. They condemned the policy pursued by imperialist circles aimed at literally driving the developing countries into an impasse of dependence because of debt, and at shifting on them the burden of economic crisis in the West.

The participants in the Moscow summit reaffirmed their constant policy aimed at promoting further profitable trade, economic, scientific and technical contacts with the newly free states, above all, on the basis of long-term programmes and agreements which meet more fully with the interests of these states.

Today the CMEA member-countries have such agreements with 97 third world countries, since 1960 there has been a 19-fold increase in mutual trade turnover and a 28-fold increase in the volume of economic and technical cooperation. The sphere of this cooperation also embraces the construction of 5,000 industrial enterprises and



uses of our age, such as, for instance, the strengthening of peace and disarmament, and the achievement of national independence, equality and development for each country. They described as absolutely just the demands of the Asian, African and Latin American countries that those responsible for their difficulties — i.e., former parent and other imperialist states, and international corporations — increase the transfer of resources to them as compensation for the damage caused as a result of colonial plunder and neo-colonialist exploitation, reduce the burden of their debt, and make it easier for them to obtain access to international sources of credits on favourable terms.

According to economists, all the sums pumped out of them by Western banks and corporations are taken into account, the developing countries have already paid the greater part of their debt. Nevertheless, this debt is growing because of the currency and financial policy pursued by world capital, and international financial institutions controlled by the West.

The socialist countries believe that an end must be put to such policies. For their part they are ready to make an additional contribution towards promoting the socio-economic development of the newly free countries. In this connection they appealed again to NATO countries with the proposal that concrete talks on the reduction of the military expenditure of the two blocs be started so that the funds thus saved can be used for the purposes of such development.

The participants in the Moscow summit meeting reaffirmed their high appreciation of the role played by the Non-Aligned Movement in the struggle for the solution of the vital is-

1984

ENTERTAINMENT

PROFILES

EDVARD RADZINSKY

The play "101 Pages About Love" produced simultaneously by two Soviet directors, Georgi Tolstougov, in Leningrad, and Anatoly Elros, in Moscow, initially brought renown to its author, Edvard Radzinsky. That was 20 years ago. Today he is one of the most popular of Soviet playwrights, his plays are performed by many theatres in this country and abroad and they have been made into films.

His first play, produced when Radzinsky was 19 and a student at the Moscow Institute for Literature-Architecture, was about the 18th-century Russian enlightener Gerasim Lebedev, who decided to set up a European theatre in India. It was put on at the Moscow Children's Theatre and won a flop.

Fortunately this unlucky debut did not cool Radzinsky's ardour for drama. He simply left children's theatre for good, switched to theatre for adults, and left history alone for a while. His heroes were now his young contemporaries with their endless disputes and ideas. These plays won the dramatist both success and acceptance.

Women always play a leading role in Radzinsky's plays about present-day life. To all his works, as the dramatist himself says, for instance, "101 Pages About Love", "A Little About a Woman", "She is in the Absence of Love and Death"—he socks to express in various ways something that struck him once and for all—the character of the Russian woman for whom love begins with a capital L. Such is the heroine of his new play, "A Woman With Flower and Windows Facing North", which was premiered this season by the Moscow Variety Theatre. Radzinsky describes "A Woman With Flower and Windows Facing North" as his first benefit production devoted to his "excellent" actor. He wants to write plays for a whole series of such productions. Professional dramatic actors from various Moscow companies will act in them in their spare time after rehearsals and plays in their "own" theatre. "A Woman With Flower and Windows Facing North" was exceptionally successful and well received by audiences. Recently the magazine "Modern Dramaturgy" carried another play in the series—"An Old Address for the Part of the Will of Dostoyevsky".

Radzinsky has also gone back to writing historical plays: for instance—"Talks With Socrates".



"Lunin or the Death of Jacques", "The Theatre of the Times of Nero and Socrates". He reverted to history not in order to pay tribute to significant events in the past, but via them to glean more insight into the present and future.

"Talks With Socrates" has an eminently suitable name. For, as the author said himself, his historical plays take form of talks between Radzinsky and great people such as Socrates, Lunin and Seneca. In fact this is philosophical theatre, of a unique type, which presupposes special homework on the part of both company and audience. But judging from the tremendous success of the play the viewers are well prepared for such dialogue and have long been looking forward to it. Radzinsky's historical plays have also been produced in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark and the USA.

Andrei Goncharov, the distinguished director of the Mayakovsky Theatre, coproduced this philosophical drama. He was the first to produce the "Talks With Socrates" ten years ago—a play which still draws full houses. Goncharov is now rehearsing "The Theatre of the Times of Nero and Seneca", one of Radzinsky's most complex historical plays.

Natalya KUROVA

Gift from French ballerina

"I give this gift to the country which created Galina Ulanova, a dancer of great genius". These lines come from a letter written by the French dancer, Evelyse Couraste. The ballerina has donated nearly fifty unique items to the Bolshoi Theatre Museum.

The exhibits include a medalion of Mikhail Fokin, the great choreographer and innovator, his self-portrait, an album containing letters in which he made sketches of costumes for his own productions, four programmes from Diaghilev's famous "Russian Seasons" in Paris, books, as well as sculptures.

All in all, Couraste, a 22-year-old Russian ballerina, donated to our museum (as well as to the French dancer's collection) a large part of her collection went to the Bolshoi Theatre.

Diaghilev's "Russian Seasons" never came to Russia. So, throughout the world, the gift of art by various artists called to this brilliant young Russian dancer and to her merits from their performance. After many years she is slowly finding their way to the Soviet Union.

The poetry of old portraits

The history of the Russian 18th-century portrait can be studied at an exhibition now to be seen at the exhibition hall in 25 Gorky Street, in Moscow. Nearly 60 portraits are on view, including canvases by such famous masters as Rokotov, Argunov, Levitsky, and Borovikovsky, as well as the work of anonymous artists. Their brush brings to life both the history of art and the people who made that history. On display are portraits of Peter the Great, Catherine the First and Second, B. Sheremetev, Peter's comrade-in-arms, and N. Rumyantsev, the founder of the famous Rumyantsev Museum whose collection of books formed the basis of one of the largest book treasures in the world—the Lenin Library in Moscow.

The portraits of women are full of charm.



P. Rokotov, "Portrait of Countess Ye. Orlova". V. Borovikovsky, "Portrait of Princess Ye. Volkonskaya".

WHAT'S ON!

June 23-25

THEATRES

Kremlo Palace of Congresses (Kremlo). 24 (mat) — A concert. Olesol Theatre performances: 23 — Verdi, "Il Trovatore" (opera); 24 (evening) — Puccini, "Madama Butterfly" (opera). Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 23, 24 (eve) — Glazunov, "Raismonda" (ballet); 24 (mat) — Dargomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera). Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 23 — Mozart, "La flûte enchantée" (opera); 24 (mat) — Gladkov, "The Eldest Son" (opera); 24 (eve) — Khrennikov, "Dorothée" (opera); 25 — Tchekhovsky, "Ivan the Fool" (opera). Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 23 — Strauss, "Die Fladern" (opera); 24 (mat) — Milyutin, "Gloria in a Flurry" (opera); 25 — Kalmann, "The Gypsy Princess".

FILMS

The Password: "Hotel Regent" (Uzbekfilm Studios, USSR).

FACTS and EVENTS

FOURTH TOUR OF JAPAN

The Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko ballet company has set off on a long four-month tour of Japan.

The Soviet dancers will perform thirty ballets in 19 towns and cities. Their performances will start off in Tokyo with Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake".

Other ballets in the company's repertoire for the tour are the well-known soloists—Margarita Orlova, Vladimir Tsygankov, Lyudmila Ryzhova, and Alexander Domashov, who are already well known and popular in the Land of the Rising Sun, for this is the theatre's fourth visit to the country.

For many of the dancers however, for instance, Svetlana Smirnova, Margarita Lyovina, Svetlana Tsot, Vladimir Kirilov, Vitya Artysukhin, and Volodya Lantsov, this will be their first appearance in Japan.

The ballets will be performed in the accompaniment of leading Japanese symphony orchestras conducted by the theatre's conductors—Georgi Zhemchuzhnikov and Mikhail Yuravsky.

In addition to their performances, the Soviet dancers will meet Japanese colleagues and give demonstration classes in local ballet schools.

As is testified by a telegram which has just arrived at the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre in Moscow, almost all tickets for the forthcoming tour have been sold.

Igor KAZERIN



Scene from Tchaikovsky's ballet, "Swan Lake".

BUSINESS

Soviet-French meeting

Soviet-French negotiations have been held in Moscow on matters of bilateral trade, economic and industrial cooperation. The two sides discussed the results of bilateral trade in the period that followed the 18th session of the joint Soviet-French standing commission, progress in the fulfilment by the two sides of bilateral agreements and contacts on trade and economic matters and future prospects for the development

of trade and economic relations between the two countries. A protocol was signed on the results of the negotiations. The Soviet delegation was headed by N. Komorov, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR, and the French delegation—by the director of the department for foreign economic relations at the Ministry of Economy and Finance, H. Biquet.

RESULTS OF THE 'BIG' COMMISSION

On June 18-20, Moscow was the venue for the 14th Intergovernmental Soviet-Cuban Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

The Commission discussed questions linked with establishing the main trends in cooperation between the two countries on a long-term basis and with coordinating state plans for 1986-90.

Also examined were matters relating to the fulfilment of mutual obligations for deliveries of goods in 1983 and in the first six months of 1984, and to the

maritime transportation of foreign trade goods between the USSR and the Republic of Cuba.

Joint decisions were passed aimed at further consolidating action by Soviet and Cuban organizations towards the construction in the Republic of Cuba, as envisaged under an agreement, of power generating projects, including those which are highly important for the Cuban national economy—a nuclear and a thermal power station. Prospects for cooperation in geological prospecting and oil extraction in the Republic of Cuba were likewise discussed.

Gas pipeline seminar

A Signal group-sponsored seminar has recently taken place in the offices of the USSR Trade and Economic Council, at which the current situation of the USSR reported to Soviet specialists its experience in the field of gas pipeline construction and gas regeneration.

E. Stanley Haynes, vice-president of the Signal Technology, addressed the following to say to its 1981 correspondent:

Our company incorporates some 40 subsidiaries and has cooperated with the USSR since 1926.

In 1966, for instance, the Signal company exported to the USSR a set of equipment for a fertilizer-making factory. The Signal company has a contract to supply fertilizers to the Kazan fertilizer works, via

Metallurgprom. Dresser has provided a drill bit producing facility, while Ampex has been negotiating over cooperation in the field of TV systems.

It was for the first time that a seminar on a gas pipeline seminar in the USSR. Previously it was discussed with Soviet specialists various issues pertaining to the manufacture of aircraft technology. The main point of the present seminar was efficiency and secondary gas uses. In short it was energy savings and alternative energy sources that were discussed.

We hope that such meetings with Soviet specialists will take place more often. Despite political arguments, we wish and must trade and exchange our scientific and technological achievements.

AEROFLOT'S NEW AIR SERVICES:

SOCHI—DRESDEN		Tbilisi—BERLIN	
SOCHI—LEIPZIG		Tbilisi—PRAGUE	
SU/IF-873 TU-154 Fri & Sun	Airport 14.00 dpt 15.30 arr	SU/IF-874 TU-154 Fri & Sun	Airport arr 22.05 dpt 16.45
Fri & Sun	Airport	Fri & Sun	Airport

SU/IF-877 TU-154 Thu & Sat		SU/IF-878 TU-154 Thu & Sat	
14.00 dpt 15.35 arr	Airport Sochi Leipzig	14.00 dpt 15.35 arr	Airport Thu & Sat
Thu & Sat	Airport	Thu & Sat	Airport

SU-808 TU-154 Sat		SU-806 TU-154 Sat	
10.05 dpt 12.15 arr	Airport Tbilisi Berlin	arr 19.30 dpt 13.30	Airport Sat
Sat	Airport	Sat	Airport

SU-811 TU-154 Mon		SU-812 TU-154 Mon	
14.30 dpt 16.35 arr	Airport Tbilisi Prague	arr 23.35 dpt 17.45	Airport Mon
Mon	Airport	Mon	Airport

All times local

АЭРОФЛОТ
Soviet airlines

Seed specialists cooperate

A group of specialists from the Holland Seed Consultative Institute (NIVAZ) have visited Georgia and Pskov where various Dutch grasses have been tested for some time.

The Dutch selection companies—members of NIVAZ, offer a wide range of efficient grasses. Jan Onvise, NIVAZ director, told an ANI correspondent. These grasses are intended to make pastures more productive and to produce silage, that is, in fine analyses, to help develop the production of meat and milk, a priority subject in the USSR.

We have cooperated in the field for four and a half years and much has been already achieved. In 1982 we signed a cooperation protocol with the State Commission for the Testing of Agricultural Cultures at the USSR Ministry of Agriculture. It specifically envisages ex-

change of cultures, information and specialists. Test fields outside Moscow, Leningrad, Minsk, Khabarovsk and some other cities were used to grow our fodder grasses, clover, alfalfa, lucerne, etc. The delivery of seeds from Holland forms only a first step of cooperation. In view of the wide ranging climatic conditions in the USSR, a base for the production of high-quality seeds can be built to meet domestic and export needs.

Fodder production is not our only cooperation venture with your country. We have been working together for several years on the selection of special grasses for soccer pitches and open spaces. Tests have already been performed at Moscow University and the Luzhnik Stadium in Moscow.

Intourist news

INTOURIST WELCOMES FRENCH BUSINESSMEN

In accordance with the recommendations of the Franco-Soviet Intergovernmental grand commission and in order to further the two countries' trade, economic, scientific and technological links, the USSR was visited recently by a French business delegation headed by Jean Fevrier, Secretary-General of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce.

The delegation included representatives from many companies doing business with the Soviet Union.

Intourist arranged a wide-ranging programme for the visit, including a tour of the Moscow Kremlin and the Novodevichy Convent founded by Grand Prince Vasili III in 1524, and visits to the 17th-century ensemble and group of early Russian architectural monuments at Kolomenskoye, and to the Andrei Rublev Museum of Old Russian Art.

In Leningrad, the delegation was shown the Hermitage collection and went to Petrodvorets (Peterhof), Pulkovo, the Ghera, Polce, outside Leningrad known for its magnificent architecture and park.

New technological centre

Bulgaria has opened its Technological Centre for Engineers in Moscow. We are especially happy to open our centre right after our national leader, Todor Zhivkov and Konstantin Chervenkov met in Moscow, said Bulgaria's Engineering Minister, O. Dobov, addressing the inauguration ceremony. Moreover, it follows a CMEA economic summit, the biggest political event of the year. We believe the centre will further encourage Soviet-

Bulgarian cooperation in the field of engineering.

The centre is provided with a show room, several training study rooms, as well as with meeting and negotiation facilities. It will be used to show Bulgarian engineering and electronic products and to train Soviet personnel working with them. The centre will be an extension of Bulgarian technological services available in the Soviet Union.

SPORTS

Football. Dynamo Stadium, 23 — CAC. 19.00. Odesa Sports Club. 19.00. Lenin Central Stadium, 24 — CAC. 19.00. Moscow Dynamo. 19.00. Leningrad Zenit. 19.00.

Exhibition. "The Soviet Union in the World" (at the State Museum of Natural History).

WEATHER

June 23-25

Over the next few days the weather in Moscow, city, and region, will be warm, with some showers. Wind SW and S-E. Night temperatures of 14° to 16°C and of 22° to 26°C to the daytime.